REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,210—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay *—Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the Inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. M. Burke, as above on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1878.

The Arcot is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, and on THURSDAY, the 23rd idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Arcot.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA 2,032 Tons, 350 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Tarrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDAREBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

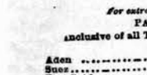
The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 16th May 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 21st May 1878, at 10 a. m., sailing at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	55	38	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 14th July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
la SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.	
RYDALL HALL	2,700 350	June	15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100 300	June	29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300 300	At	
SPEKE HALL	2,700 350	fortnightly intervals.	
WISTOW HALL	2,700 350	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES:

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent, on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, via Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

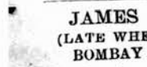
Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Our Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S
(LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S)
BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. EUROPA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
			1878.
(*c*) VENETIA	2726 450	W. B. Andrews..	20th May.
— GEELONG	1835 250	C. Fraser	27th do.
(*a*) NIZAM	2725 450	A. E. Barlow	31st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (*c*) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 3rd May 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
TEHERAN	2589 400	A. H. Johnson.	27th May.
ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	10th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 3rd May 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3023 500	N. Stewart	24th May.
TANJORE	2263 450	W. W. Fentiman	21st June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 3rd May 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE OFFICES of this Company have THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 3, RAMPART ROW, next door to the Old Bombay Club.

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, Bombay, 13th May 1878.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED, a MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply at the Office of the Agent and Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Bombay, 10th May 1878.

TO TEACHERS.

DOVETON PROTESTANT COLLEGE, MADRAS.

WANTED, from the 1st August next,

First—A Graduate as Mathematical Master in the School Department, on a salary of Rs. 120 *per mensem*, rising to Rs. 150 by yearly increments of Rs. 10.

Second—A Writing and Drawing Master on a salary of Rs. 60 *per mensem*, rising to Rs. 75 by yearly increments of Rs. 5. He will receive the fees for Drawing in addition to this salary.

Third—An English Assistant Master [who has passed the First in Arts Examination], on a salary of Rs. 60 *per mensem*, rising to Rs. 75 by yearly increments of Rs. 5.

Applications with testimonials of character and experience to be forwarded to THE PRINCIPAL by the end of June.

C. COOPER, Secretary.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, excellently furnished Bungalow at Byculla. Also several Bungalows in different localities. Apply Bomanjee Eduljee & Co., General Agents, 1, Oak Lane, Fort.

NOTICES.

I, the undersigned, beg to inform the Ladies and Gentry of Bombay that I have OPENED a HAIR CUTTING SALOON. HAIR DRESSING, SHAMPOOING, and SHAVING at very moderate prices. No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort.

T. MANOLESCO.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
Prize Medal 1873.

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on Receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO THE INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

FOR the convenience of Constituents, we beg to announce having ESTABLISHED a TEMPORARY BRANCH of our business at MALTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co.

Indian Branches :
KING, KING & Co., Bombay.
KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entrees, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee ..... Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad... Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN ..... „ 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST ..... „ 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 p.m. ..... „ 1
BARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner per month. „ 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. ... „ 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. ... „ 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. ... „ 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week —on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

BY KIND PERMISSION OF J. H. GRANT, Esq., AND MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE
AND
AL-FRESCO ENTERTAINMENT
TO AUGMENT THE BAND FUNDS OF THE
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

SATURDAY, MAY 18th, 1878.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE INFANT "ZAZEL."

THE GREAT AMERICAN SAMSON, CHAMPION OF THE LIGHT WEIGHTS.

CHANG FHOW FROM CHINA.

THREE FULL BANDS.

BOX AND COX.

SHADOW PANTOMIME.

FIREWORKS.

DANCING ON THE LEVIATHAN PLATFORM.

REFRESHMENT BUFFETS WITH ABUNDANCE OF ICE.

ICES AND ICED DRINKS.

Gates open at 8 o'clock—Entertainment to commence at 9 o'clock.

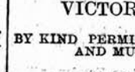
Plan of Reserved Seats at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and SOUNDY & Co.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Seats Numbered and Reserved	Rs. 3
Unreserved Seats	„ 2
Promenade	„ 1

To avoid crushing or confusion at the gates, it is requested that visitors will purchase tickets before the evening of performance.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.
SAILING ABOUT 27TH MAY.



THE Steam Ship ATALANTA 1,473 Tons, 240 Horse Power, Captain T. W. Tillson, will be despatched as above, and has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers,

FARES.

From Bombay to Liverpool..... Rs. 450
„ Suez..... „ 325

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1878.

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES, CONTRACTORS, UP-COUNTRY DEALERS, AND CONSUMERS OF KEROSENE OIL.

THE undersigned have just landed, ex-American Ship Gamecock, from New York direct, a fresh consignment of KEROSENE OIL Dovoe's best refined, marked diamond B, in strong packages, specially adapted for conveyance up-country, high nozzle, brass ticket on tins. Cases containing 10 Bombay gallons, weighing 65 lbs. of oil not, also Street Lanterns for wholesale and retail. Apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following CURRENCY NOTES of the BOMBAY CIRCLE are stated to have been LOST; holders are requested to communicate at once with the Undersigned.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST.

No. of Note.	Value.
M 28—19787	Rs. 10.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST.

M 18—41055	Rs. 10 each.
M 28—04607	
M 28—13191	Rs. 10 Wrongly joined.
M 28—13193	

W. WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Paper Currency Department, Bombay, 14th May 1878.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 2, Sakbit Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of May, 1878, at 1 p.m., to transact the following business, viz :—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 31st December, 1877.

To declare a Dividend.

To appoint Directors in room of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from this day to the 23rd inst. [both days inclusive.]

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,500 Tons of well-seasoned MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER, in squared logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate of not less than 250 Tons per month, commencing from 1st November next.

Specification and form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Cash, or Government Paper, as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th May 1878.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 518 of 1877.

HARI DAMODHUR and WAMON DAMODHUR, sons and legal heirs and representatives of the late DAMODHUR HARI, (Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, and residing in a house, No. 14, at Chundunwady, outside the Fort of Bombay..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

LUXUMIBAI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present residing in a house at Vinaksal, in Oorun, in Panwell Talooka, Tanna Zillah, and RADHABAI, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, at present residing in a house No. 152, near Shivalaet, in Rastia's Poit, in Poona, widows and legal heirs and representatives of the late Bhayee Bewrao. .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of August 1877, it was ordered, amongst other things, that the Defendants should, on or before the 28th day of February 1878, pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 769-0-10, with interest on the sum of Rs. 450, at the rate of 12 per cent per annum from the 13th day of July 1877 till payment and the costs of this suit when taxed, and in default of the said Defendants or either of them paying to the Plaintiffs such principal and interest and costs as aforesaid by the time aforesaid the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the lands and premises in the said Decree mentioned ; that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house of two stories standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of a public passage in Mooghbat, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolewrur, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 152, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under No. 93 and now under No. 113, and bounded as follows, *viz.*, on or towards the east by the house of Sukharam Sadasew, on or towards the west by the house of Parvatibai, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the south by the cart of a Koli female, and which said house and premises formerly in the occupation and possession of Bhayee Bewrao, and now in the possession of his widows, named Luxumibai and Radhabai, and other tenants. The amount payable to Government for pension and tax in respect of the said property is Rs. 0-6-3 annually ; and whereas default has been made by the said Defendants in such payment as aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June 1878, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the direction contained in the said Decree, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title, and interest of the said Plaintiffs and Defendants in the said lands and premises.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendants have no saleable interest whatever in any lot sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same, will be repayable to the purchaser.

The above-mentioned plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of each lot one-fourth shall be paid fourthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser ; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein, or in the proceeds thereof, of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 14th day of June 1878.

H. MAXWELL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash		Cash
SODA WATER	per doz. 0 12	AERATED WATER	per doz. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„ 1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co...	„ 1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„ 1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Re. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

THE above Company has from the 1st inst. taken over the business of Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay, whose stock was destroyed by fire on 31st October last, in consequence of which the firm determined to close its Bombay business. The Company will be carried on under the same management, and will by the end of May have received from England a large and well selected stock, not only of books, but of all other goods which THACKER & Co. were accustomed to supply, including Engineering, Surveying, and Mathematical Instruments and Materials, Optical and other Scientific Instruments, Artists' Materials of all kinds, Stationery of every description, Despatch Boxes, Albums, Globes, Travelling Bags, Jewel Cases, Dressing Cases, Cutlery, Games, Playing Cards, Frith's Photographs, &c., &c.

The Book Stock will consist of the most modern and approved works in all departments of literature, and will be supplemented by all important works as published.

New Publications will be received as published by each weekly mail, and orders will be sent to England by every mail for books not in stock, which the Company may be desired to procure.

The management will endeavour to preserve the reputation which THACKER & Co. had attained, and to extend the Company's business by studying the interests of the public as much as possible, and hopes that the efforts made to render the establishment of the Company a benefit to the public as well as to the shareholders will be appreciated.

Subscriptions for Newspapers and Periodicals can now be received and sent to England for execution ; subscription price lists will be sent upon application.

Orders for goods on the way will be registered and executed as soon as possible.

Printing, Binding, Card-plate Engraving, Die-sinking, Colour-stamping, Picture-framing, and all descriptions of business that THACKER & Co. were in the habit of receiving orders for, can be undertaken by the Company.

Liberal arrangements will be made with Libraries, Messes, Station Book Clubs, and any large and regular consumers both for Books and Stationery ; the Stationery Department will have special attention, and considerable reductions made for large orders.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
Ground Floor, Esplanade Hotel, Bombay, May, 1878.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES.

PENCIL CASES, Gold, Double action, plain or worked, to suspend from Watch Chain, or for the pocket.....Rs. 20 to 55

PEN AND PENCIL CASES, Gold, plain or worked, to suspend from Watch Chain...Rs. 25 to 80

PENCIL CASES, Gold, handsome, for presentation, with Seal..Rs. 16 to 100.

BRAMAH KEY PENCIL in Silver, Rs. 15.

CALENDAR PENCIL in Silver, Rs. 13.

A GREAT NOVELTY. THE FISH PENCIL CASE.
For Watch Chain, Chatelain, or Pocket, highly finished, in Sold Silver. Opening with double action...Rs. 15.

THE SILVER SCREW PENCIL CASE.
An elegant novelty. In well finished Frosted Silver, with double action movement..Rs. 14.

80-TON GUN PENCIL in Silver, Rs. 17.

BRASS HEADED Nail Pencil Silver, Gilt head...Rs. 8.

PALLISER SHOT PENCIL in Silver..Rs. 28.

LEVER KEY PENCIL in Silver. Rs. 15.

JUMPING MONKEY PENCIL in Silver..Rs. 28.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
May 15th, 1878. Rampart Row.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
UNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

J. & P. COATS'

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.

SEWING COTTON

BEST SOFT 6 CORD SEWING COTTON. IN BLACK AND WHITE AND ALL COLOURS SUITABLE FOR ANY SEWING MACHINE.

EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET OR TATTING COTTON.
In SKEINS or on REELS.
Unsurpassed in Quality

For superior strength and excellent quality.

To be had of all wholesale and Retail Drapers and Merchants throughout the World.

IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

AMERICAN ORGANS & HARMONIUMS.

MILITARY AND STRING BANDS.

PIANOS OR HIRE.

SOUNDY & CO.'S MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST ARRIVED.

A SELECT and CHOICE Consignment of AUSTRALIAN FRUITS, consisting of APPLES, PEARS and QUINCES.

1st Quality, Rs. 2-8 per doz. Cash.
2nd do. „ 2-0 per doz. „
3rd do. „ 1-8 per doz. „

Apply to
N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
ARE
AGENTS IN INDIA
FOR
BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.

THE FINEST ALE IN INDIA.

For delicacy of flavour and brilliancy, this Ale is unrivalled. Every brewing reserved for us is bottled with as much care as costly wine.

BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE
BOTTLED BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"*Bull-Dog*" *Trade-mark—Bass's Label.*
NEW SEASON'S BEER.

	Net Cash.	Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts.	per doz. 5	8	5 12
In casks of 6 doz. pts.	per doz. 3	12	4 0

} Duties included.

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
BY READ BROTHERS, LONDON.
"HARP" & "BULL-DOG" LABELS.

This Stout is kept for upwards of a year in vats of immense capacity to allow it to mature before being bottled, and it possesses all the well-known nourishing properties of the finest brown malt.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT.
THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING.

	Net Cash.	Credit. Rs. a.	Rs. a.
In casks of 3 doz. qts.	per doz. 5	8	5 12
In casks of 6 doz. pts.	per doz. 3	12	4 0

} Duties included.

We are sole Consignees of these two specialities ; the Beers are superior to every other Brand.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1803.

CAPITAL—One Million Six Hundred Thousand Pounds.

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Agents.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,
At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with
GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.
Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SUPARI
TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 26, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, &c.

AUCTION SALE of the following Wines, from Harper, Boulton and Co. to close consignments. Another Batch.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Rogers and Co.'s Office, in Forbes Street, the following choice wines.

Sherries, Amontillado, 5 Stars, Green Sealed, Yellow, Crown and Feather, Crown Brown, and Blue Seal.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1878.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presse ; Finishing Presses, Pumps, and misc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 14TH MAY 1878.

THE political news to-day does not alter the position in any way, but yesterday's commercial telegrams from London still show a leaning in favour of peace.

Consols and French Rentes are unaltered at 96 and 109¾, respectively, and Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at previous rates, but Reuter reports a decline of 1s. per quarter in Wheat, and reduces his quotations for Seeds by 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, ex-Warehouse, and 3d. per quarter in Calcutta, both on the spot and to arrive.

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged, and Bar Silver is still quoted at 53¼d. per oz.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported firm with little doing, but Cotton in Liverpool was strong, the day's sales being 14,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Spot prices were 1-16d. higher all round, and although Reuter does not mention it, we know from private sources that a similar improvement had taken place in arrivals. The upward tendency is due probably to pacific views regarding politics being in the ascendancy, and it is not at all unlikely that a further rise may result from the same cause, but the slightest hitch in the negotiations with Russia would probably produce a reaction, and it is impossible to say that such may not occur at any hour.

From New York, yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅛ cents. per lb.; Futures are not quoted. The receipts at the U. S ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876
Two days' Receipts	4,000	4,100	6,100
Three days' do.	7,000	6,600	8,900
Total since 1st Sept.	4,101,000	3,847,000	3,977,400

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened with a somewhat steadier feeling, the Banks showed more willingness to sell than buy, and for a time it seemed probable that we should see higher rates. Advices from Calcutta, however, showed a weaker tone, and in the afternoon the Banks reversed their policy and became more anxious to buy than sell. The market closes weak at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,

On Calcutta, demand drafts are quoted at ½ per cent premium, and 60 days' sight at ⅜ per cent discount, but we have not heard of any transactions of importance.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at nominally unchanged rates. We call Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET has been rather more active, and a fair business has been done at in most cases slightly higher rates. Bank of Bombays are 4 per cent higher, and National Bank shares are in request at an advance of Re. 1 per share. In Press Companies, we notice an improvement of Rs. 5 in Berars and Scinde Press, but Mofussils are Rs. 5 lower. Land Companies are dull, and we reduce our quotations Rs. 5 in Colaba and Port Cannings. Spinning and Weaving shares have changed hands to a fair extent, but at somewhat irregular prices ; the tendency, however, is in favour of sellers.

COTTON continues to show great firmness, and considering the limited supplies here, a considerable business has been done. There are no very large buyers in the market, but a good general demand prevails, especially from the local mills, who are evidently buying in anticipation of a scarcity later on, and as things now look it seems a wise precaution. We quote for this month's delivery :—

Good Oomra	Rs. 198	per candy F. P.
F. G. F. do	,, 188	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 183	,, ,,
Fair do	,, 202	,, ,,
Good Dholleras	,, 202	,, ,,
F. G. F. do	,, 198	,, ,,
G. F. do	,, 193	,, ,,
G. F. Westerns	,, 180	,, ,,
G. G. Dhatwar	,, 196	,, ,,

SEEDS remain quiet but steady owing to the short supplies on the spot. Linseed we quote at Rs. 6-9 ; Guzerat Rapeseed at Rs. 7-6 per cwt.

FREIGHTS remain dull in the extreme, and looking to the small amount of cargo forthcoming, it seems by no means unlikely that rates may yet go lower. For Liverpool by steamer we quote £1-2-6, and for sailing ship £1 per ton, with more sellers than takers. Of outside charters there are almost none offering, and a large quantity of tonnage will evidently have to leave the port in ballast or lay up during the monsoon.

PIECE GOODS give no cause for fresh remark. The demand remains inactive in the extreme, and prices are only just supported at previous rates by the steadiness of sellers.

IN COALS we have not heard of any new transactions to arrive, but there are sellers at a further decline of As. 8 per ton.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	693
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	105
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	682

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	810
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	109
Managon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited.....	5,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,550	150 p.s.	1,200
Albert Cotton Press Co.	200	1,750	1,100	125 do	880
Alliance Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	600
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60 do	625
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s	465
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	590
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	300	1,000	all	100 do	220
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	300	500	all	40 do	340
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	315
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	600	all	25 do	360
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	485
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ltd....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,060
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	300	500	all	40 do	340
Imperial Press Co.....	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	490

*Per Share for the half-year

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE BARQUE ORIBA, 392 tons, Captain C. E. Hoare, will sail to-day for Bussorah in ballast.

THE SHIP FRANK PENDLETON, 1,414 tons, Captain W. G. Nicol, will sail to-day for St. Francisco in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain W. Mason, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 4th May, in ballast.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 104 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cochin, 24th April, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE S. S. HERALD HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain J. Rehberg, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Hewett, two natives, and six deck passengers.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. EUROPA, 1,737 tons, Captain J. Harris, arrived in harbour on the 13th inst. from Glasgow, 13th April, via Liverpool, Gibraltar, Port Said, and the Suez Canal, with the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Hillcost and three children, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Burne, Mr. Geddes, and four deck passengers :—The Europa brought the following cargo—90,000 casks paint, 2,007 packages intergoods, 161 bales twist, 5,152 bundles iron hoops, 111 bars iron, 550 bundles iron, 150 packages acid, 9 packages papers, 30 packages sulphur, 50 cases thread, 278 packages wine, 50 cases slates, 93 packages earthenware, 11 cases umbrellas, 57 packages tinplates, 100 boxes soap, 5 packages glassware, 30 packages clocks, 80 casks beer, 60 packages tobacco, 50 packages rasins, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders	From.
13	Europa (s).....	Harris	Glasgow, April 13.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, April 24.
14	Calcutta (s).....	Mason	Calcutta, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination s
14	India(s).....	Stevenson.....	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Oira	Coonan...	St. Francisco.
	Herald Haafager(s).	Heltberg	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Frank Pendleton, Nicols, to St Francisco.
Barque Oriba, Hoare, to Bussorah.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Geelong, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Tottscombs, to Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 14.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Odhowjee—109 cases stout, Ball, Brandenburg and Co.
Zeal s—200 kegs iron rose nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy ; 1 cask hardware, Abdoolally Meyabhoy ; 1 package, hardware, Bachhoy Sullamjee.
Cella s—2 casks brass and 1 cask copper wire, Essoobhoy Caderbhoy.
Atalanta s—102 bundles English iron horseshoes, Harsumally Mamedally.

FROM LONDON.

Zeal s—50 cases yellow metal sheets and 100 cases copper sheets, W Nicol and Co ; 40 kegs iron rose nails and 1 cask hardware, Abdool Cadur Habatbhoy.
Atalanta s—1 cask yellow paint and 30 cases varnish, Nuzurally Esmoodin.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—16 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Respegadira—200 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Vashjee Vullioo.
Raphael—100 bales cotton, Thomas H Moore and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 436 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Lennox—300 cwts bones, Tarmahamed Hajee Hassum : 225 bales hemp, Jaitha Pursotum ; 300 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co. ; 63 bales cotton, Jewahhoy Ahmedbhoy.
Sicily s—416 cwts pepper and 29 cwts dry ginger, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 144 bales cotton waste, Nurseerwanjee R Tata ; 42 bales cotton waste and 3 bales hide pieces, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 100 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 190 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crashnajee ; 40 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee ; 40 bales wool, Dewjee Bhaojee.
Thessaly s—500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 225 cwts colrytes, Morarji Nathu ; 225 cwts bafcanuts and 170 cwts myrabollams, Hajee Joosub Lutiff.
Atalanta s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixion and Co ; 500 cwts myrabollams, Allimahamed Hassum : 260 cwts B horns, Hassum Noormahamed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Sicily s—27½ cwts gum, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Volkyren—4 cases drugs, Remoobhoy Mahamed ; 8 bales hides and skins, Hassumally Sevjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Nearchus, 6,200 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Mocl Elilau—100 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Orther—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zephyrus—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
Zeal—1,000 bales cotton, Vimay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Burgos s—100 bales cotton, Feel, Cassels and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Burgos s—100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Ethopia s—101 bales cotton, Khetsedass Hurmookroy ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Manockjee Shapoorjee ; 95 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luchmundass ; 125 bales cotton, Tejpall Jumnadass.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 13th May 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·779
Temperature of the Air.....	86·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78·4
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·716
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded= 8).	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.).....	90·2
Minimum do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)..	80·7
General Direction of wind.....	NW, W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	186

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 12.

Atkins, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Benares.

MAY 13.

Oliphant, Vet Surg, on Medl Cert, from Hapur, N W P.
Hewitt, Capt, R A, on duty, from Madras.
Bainbridge, Surg, on duty, from Satara.

MAY 14.

Goldie, Capt, R E, on Medl Cert, from Ferozepore.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 13.

Oliphant, Vet Surg, on sick leave, to England.
Stafford, Capt, on duty, to Deolalee.

MAY 14.

Welman, Lieut, 85th Regt, on leave, to Lucknow.
Adey, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Releall, Surg, on duty, to Russeralad.
Forbes, Capt, Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Atkins, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, to Benares.
Merriman, Col, R E, on duty, to Matheran.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 11.)

Mr G M Robinson, Assistant Superintendent, Telegraph Department, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

Mr E A Boyd, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr M J Brind, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for twenty months.

Mr G J Haro, Assistant Superintendent, is allowed furlough for eighteen months.

The following temporary promotions are made, consequent on the departure on furlough to Europe of Captain W B Birch, 2nd Assistant Superintendent :—Mr E E Man, 3rd Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent. Mr F E Tuson, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Superintendent. Mr O H Brooke, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Class.

Captain W D'A Jackson, Executive Engineer, Lahore Division, Military Works, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Furlough for a period of six months has been granted to Mr Edwin Cole, Supervisor, attached to the Allahabad Division, Military Works.

Lieutenant G M Porter, R E, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Fort William Division.

Mr G Burnell, Sub-Engineer, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

Mr W McKoy, Overseer, is posted to the Sindia State Railway.

Mr M Gregory, Sub-Engineer, is posted to the Western Rajputana State Railway.

Mr P Deane, Assistant Engineer, Sehwan Division, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' special leave on urgent private affairs.

Leave for three months, to study the native language, is granted to Lieut C R Hoskyn, R E, Assistant Engineer, Punjas Northern State Railway.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 11.)

Mr S H Hennessy, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr F C Berry, c s, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr S Ismay, c s, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr H C Williams, c s, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

Mr Lewis Gordon, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class.

Mr Conway, Inspector, Cantonment Police, Kamptee, is promoted to 1st Class Inspector.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May 9.)

Captain E R, Conolly, Assistant Commissioner, from the Peshawar to the Dera Ismail Khan district.

Mr M L Dames, Assistant Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, is appointed to the charge of the Rajanpur Sub-Division.

Captain E R Conolly, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Dera Ismail Khan.

Major G G Young, Additional Commissioner of the Umballa and Jullundur Divisions, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner and Superintendent of the Jullundur Division.

Major G G Young, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division, is appointed Sessions Judge of that Division.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major C E Stewart, 5th Punjab Infantry, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate for thirty days, to proceed to Bombay and appear before a Medical Board.

Lieut J A H Pollock, 1st Sikh Infantry, is granted leave of absence from 3rd May to 10th July, to remain at Rawalpindi and study the native languages.

CALENDAR FOR MAY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon..... 16th, 7h. 22·5m. P.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 15	.....	5 27	6 25	10 23 m	3 47 m
				10 10 a	4 24 a
Th. 16	.....	5 27	6 25	11 12 m	4 35 m
				10 53 a	5 10 a
Fri. 17	.....	5 27	6 26	11 57 m	5 17 m
				11 38 a	5 56 a
Sat. 18	.....	5 27	6 26	0 39 m	6 39 m
				.....	6 39 a
Sun. 19	4th Sunday after Easter	5 26	6 26	0 20 m	6 42 m
				1 24 a	7 26 a
Mon. 20	.....	5 26	6 27	1 8 m	7 24 m
				2 6 a	8 11 a
Tues. 21	.....	5 25	6 27	1 52 m	8 8 m
				2 53 a	9 6 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

E COMPANY.

THE PRIZES given by the Officers of the Company for those members most successful in their class-firing have been WON (first prize, Rs. 60) by Lance Corporal Freeman, with a score of 166 points ; (second prize, Rs. 30) by Lance Corporal Rose Tcomson, with a score of 152 points ; (third prize, Rs. 15) by Sergt. Melvin, with a score of 148 points.

The first two of these gentlemen were by the conditions not eligible for the prizes given to the two highest scorers in competition for Major's Cup which fell to Sergts. McCombie and Melvin.

Further prizes are now given by the Officers and others interested in the shooting of the Company, to compete for which a meeting will be held at Cooris on the mornings of Thursday and Saturday, the 23rd and 25th instant, shooting to commence each morning as soon after the arrival of the 5-15 train from Boree Bunder as possible.

The competition, open to all members of the Company who have completed their class-firing, will be—

Ten shots each at 500, 600, 700 and 800 yards.

One sighting shot allowed at each distance.

I.

Highest aggregate score, Prize value	Rs.	60
Second do. do.	,,	30
Third do. do.	,,	20

II.

Highest score at any one distance, Prize value ..... ,, 30

III.

Highest score at each distance, Prize value ..... ,, 10.

IV.

Highest score of those competitors who in their class-firing failed to make 80 points, Prize value Rs. 20
Second do. do. ..... ,, 15
Third do. do. ..... ,, 10

Maintenance fees, but competitors to provide their own ammunition, which can be had on application to the undersigned.

Those who scored in their class-firing over 80 points will be penalized one point for each ten or part of ten points, *e.g.*, Lance Corporal Freeman will be penalized to the extent of 9 points, but this will only apply to the prizes given for the highest aggregate scores.

Only one prize to be held by the same individual at his choice.

Intending competitors will please send in their names not later than Tuesday, the 21st instant, to the undersigned.

M. R. WYER,
Lieutenant, Commanding E. Company, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th May 1878.

NOTICE.

ALL LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PACKETS intended to reach His Excellency the GOVERNOR or the PRIVATE SECRETARY on or after SATURDAY, the 18th instant, should, until further orders, be sent to "BELLA VISTA," MAHA BLESHWAR.

G. H. R. HART,
Acting Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Malabar Point, Bombay, 14th May 1878.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IN TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLERKE—May 9th, at Allahabad, the wife of William H. Clarke, of a daughter.
ROBINSON—April 23rd, at Indore, the wife of John Robinson, Esq., Examiner, P. W. Accounts, Central India, of a son.

DEATHS.

FARRANT—May 8th, at Murree, Margaret, daughter of H. C. B. Farrant, Adjutant, 51st Regiment, aged 9 months.
WILLARD—April 20th, at Saharunpore, Eliza, widow of the late N. A. Willard, Esq., Deputy Collector, aged 68.

THE English Government has evidently made a very great mistake in neglecting to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the employment of Indian troops on service in Europe before sending out orders to this country for the despatch of an expedition to Malta. We have never been able to understand why any secrecy was maintained about the matter. It was not likely that the despatch of a few thousand troops from India would have any decisive influence on the progress of the negotiations with Russia, or that that Power, after having made her army stand fast in Roumelia for three months in spite of the remonstrances of most of the European States, would tremble and give way at once on hearing that England had actually set in motion against her 5,000 sepoys. Moreover, as the troops were only going to Malta, and were not destined to be landed at once in European Turkey and confronted with the Russian foe, the absurd air of mystery with which for several weeks the Government of India surrounded its preparations for an expedition to go beyond sea was to most persons at that time quite incomprehensible. It is now clear, however, that the timing of the revelation as to the real purpose of this expedition, so that nothing should be known about it till Parliament separated for the Easter holidays, and that all the ships should have sailed before the House of Commons reassembled, was, as we suspected, not accidental. Lord Beaconsfield's distinct design was to assert the prerogative of the Crown to employ the Indian army in any part of the Empire without consulting Parliament. Nothing could be more injudicious and even reckless than such an uncalled-for attempt to exalt the power of the Crown by humiliating a Parliament which has shown the utmost readiness to comply with all the wishes of the present Government, and which would no doubt have voted for the employment of an Indian contingent as cheerfully as it voted for the grant of six millions of money. Even his own Parliament could not but feel deeply mortified at the open contempt manifested for it by Lord Beaconsfield, in a matter in which the House of Commons in particular has always shown itself keenly and justly jealous of the control secured as the fruit of a long series of desperate struggles with the Monarchy. The Civil War and Revolution of the seventeenth century were supposed to have settled for ever the question whether the military forces of the Empire should be regarded as the army of the King alone or the army of the King and Parliament ; and the liberal sentiment of the majority of Englishmen must have taken alarm at and resented the ostentatious determination of the Prime Minister to evade the limits set by the Constitution to the levying of troops by the Crown without the consent of Parliament by making any use he pleased of the Indian native army. The strangely reactionary language used by the *Quarterly Review* in its latest number,—in an article the argument of which is that Ministers are the servants of the Crown and not of the people, that the conduct of foreign affairs should be entrusted to the Queen alone, who understands best what should be done to maintain her own honour and the interests of the Empire, and that, in short, England ought to go back to the days of Elizabeth, when that masterful Sovereign could bid her Parliament mind its own business and leave her to manage affairs of State,—such language must have suggested to English Liberals that the Conservative leaders are really plotting against the liberties of the people. It is easy to see what a formidable instrument of tyranny the Indian army might become in the hands of an unscrupulous Minister who could command the implicit obedience of the civil and military officials in India and use all the resources of the Indian Empire for the furtherance of his own plans ; and we are not surprised that the danger foreshadowed by the despatch of the Indian contingent has had the effect of consolidating once more the Liberal party and uniting them in an attempt to maintain the legitimate authority of Parliament.

Lord Hartington's motion of censure is framed very skilfully to catch the votes, not only of the irreconcileable opponents of the Ministry, but also of all members, who, while approving of the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield, and even of the employment of an Indian contingent in Europe, are yet of opinion that Parliament should have been consulted before any troops were sent out of India. As all Englishmen know, the control of Parliament over the English standing army is assured by the Mutiny Act, which is re-enacted year after year for one year only, and which grants to the Queen supplies for a specified number of soldiers, and no more. The spirit of this Act is obviously transgressed when the Ministers of the Queen add to the force sanctioned by Parliament troops summoned from India and paid out of the revenues of this country. Lord Hartington, therefore, proposes that the House of Commons should prevent the repetition of such conduct by passing a resolution to the effect that, "except in India," no forces shall be raised and kept by the Crown in time of peace without the previous sanction of Parliament. The gist of this resolution, it will be seen, is that, so long as Indian troops remain in this country, Parliament claims no right to meddle with them, but that it demands to be consulted before any portion of the Indian army is moved out of the country for service elsewhere, even if that service be merely to strengthen the garrisons of British stations in other parts of the Empire. This is a power which Parliament undoubtedly ought to possess. Lord Hartington, by proposing that the resolution should only be operative "in time of peace," leaves the Executive Government apparently at liberty to do what it likes with the Indian army when war has actually been declared. His motion of censure on the Government is, therefore, only indirect ; and, qualified as it is by restrictions which bring the interference of Parliament within reasonable limits, it is so mild and unobjectionable that we should think the Ministry will prefer accepting it to provoking a collision between the Crown and the popular party in Parliament which must ultimately end in the way in which all previous collisions of the kind have ended.

WE mentioned a few days ago that the Railway Robbery Committee had completed their inquiry, and we believe that their recommendations comprise the amalgamation of the Railway District and Village Police under one head—viz., the District Superintendent of Police. The jealousy on the part of the Railway Police is notorious, and in some mofussil stations the District Police dare not show their noses on the railway platform or within the railway fence without being ordered off with all the insolence of Oriental authority. So much for an *imperium in imperio*. There is, we think, no objection to the amalgamation of the Railway and District Police. This system prevails in Nimar, and, we believe, generally throughout Bengal, and is found to work satisfactorily. The Bombay Government will probably have "to eat its own words" for, in the reviews of the police reports, they have constantly congratulated themselves on the excellent working of the present arrangements. "Eating its own words" is, however, a constant, and, we believe, favourite, pastime of the Bombay Secretariat, and may be regarded as almost as chronic as chewing the cud is in animals of the bovine species. At any rate, one of the great differences between the past and the present *regime* in Bombay is that the former confined itself to reviewing *reports*—the latter reviews *administrations*. And it cannot be for a moment contended that the administration of the Police during the past year is at all creditable to the Bombay Presidency. The railway robberies have created a scandal, and attracted the attention of the home authorities, so no amount of *reporting* can save the present railway system from condemnation.

It remains, then, to notice what is included in the second part of the possible recommendations of the Grain Robbery Committee—viz., the fusing of the Village and District Police. This has always been a favourite scheme with Captain Wise ; and four years ago he was one of its warmest advocates in the Police Committee which sat at Poona. On that occasion he was defeated, it is said, by the jealousy of the District Magistrates who reported against the change. However that may be, it would be hasty to attribute the action of the District Magistrates to jealousy. The change involved in the proposition is so sweeping and so radical, and at the same time so utterly opposed to the ryotwari prejudices of the villagers, that the magistrates might well hesitate to recommend it. It amounts, in short, to placing the village communities under the thumb of the District Superintendent of Police, or, more probably, the head constable of the talooka. This would be to destroy, at one stroke, the authority of the village panch and the independent position of the village head, thereby placing the community at the mercy of unscrupulous fouzdars. And this brings us to a consideration of the organisation of the District Police itself, which we are obliged to condemn as radically, or rather capitally, defective.

At the head of the Police in nearly every district in this Presidency we find the merest boys,—clever boys they may be,—but still boys in training, and, what is more disastrous, boys in education. We hear of a young waif being admitted into the Police to-day, and to-morrow we find him a District Superintendent. When we remember the enormous power and patronage of the Police, we cannot but think there must be something wrong in this state of things. It must not be forgotten that the District Superintendent has the absolute power of appointing and dismissing all the men of the Police force in the district from the chief constable downwards—appointments ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 a month. As to the personal influence or terrorism of the District Superintendent, Kaira District, with its wonderful crime returns, forms a striking example. Formerly the District Superintendents were men selected from the army, who had at any rate undergone a military training, and this is still chiefly the case in Bengal where all Police appointments are subject to the sanction of the District Magistrate. Sir Richard Temple was astonished to find mere untrained and unrestrained youths in Bombay when he had left trained and restrained seniors in Bengal, but such is the fruit of unregulated patronage. Before, then, any radical changes are made in the village system of Police, a remedy should be applied to present defects in the district organization. It may be doubted whether civilians of 13 years' standing, if they could be spared, would accept the appointment of District Superintendent (for we do not contend that the Police are overpaid), but we think some arrangement should be made whereby the raw recruits would gain some time to prepare for positions of responsibility, or whereby the responsibility of those positions should be largely curtailed.

At last the Tudor Company has collapsed in Bombay, and the citizens are face to face with the distressing probability that neither in sickness nor in health shall they have a piece of ice to soothe their sufferings or increase their comfort. The letter of the local Agent of the collapsed company tells this story briefly in another column. For some weeks past he has been getting a partial supply of ice from Madras ; now the Madras ice supply is failing, and the Bombay supply is to be cut off, from to-morrow—*O dies infaustus !* We daresay Mr. Maguire is quite right when he regrets that he has to make this announcement, because he has had many an anathema hurled at him for his want of foresight and management, although in reality the fault may have lain with those who had the management of the Tudor Company before him ; but we are afraid this kind only to be cruel when he speaks of that miserable vessel the Valley Forge, of Boston, being hourly expected. If we are not mistaken, that same ship lies at the present moment somewhere on the strand of the Mauritius, and her precious cargo has been squandered in the Indian Ocean. Rumour, at all events, points to that locality as her whereabouts, and if rumour is correct—then so much the worse for the inhabitants of Bombay. On the other hand, should rumour prove an untruthful jade, and Mr. Maguire a true prophet, we shall bow our head in gratitude to the decrees of a beneficent fate. In the meantime, to make a future surprise all the pleasanter and to enable us to bear our present misfortune with fortitude, it is well to make up our minds for the worst—which is, that the Valley Forge will not show herself in Bombay harbour for many a day to come yet.

It is impossible, in considering this calamity, to acquit the Bombay Government of being in some degree responsible for it. It has taken upon itself to manage the entire ice supply for this city, and has made arrangements with this unfortunate Tudor Company, whom it put under the control of a committee nominated by itself, —a committee from which, of course, every mercantile man who knew anything of business was carefully excluded ; yet for three years in succession we have had ice failures which have become more intense year by year. The attention of Government was called to the matter last year by a deputation of the citizens of Bombay, and Sir Richard Temple declared that he fully appreciated not only the great discomfort but the serious injury to the health of the community these ice failures caused, and he declared he would make a prompt inquiry and call upon the Ice Committee to explain how they had failed to make the Tudor Company keep to their contract with the public. We suppose this inquiry was made—indeed, we remember hearing that the Ice Committee replied in a smooth and elaborate letter prepared by the Solicitor to Government, who was a member of the Committee ; and then, of course, out came the usual Government resolution announcing that everything was for the best, and that really Government could do nothing whatever to remedy the unsatisfactory state of affairs. We have heard that latterly, since the ice supply has failed for the third time, the Ice Committee have actually come to the conclusion that it would be a desirable thing to make Messrs. Tudor and Co. always keep a supply of 1,000 tons of ice in store in Bombay. It is a pity that they did not come to this conclusion two years ago and put it in force. The Government, by the contract it made with Tudor and Co., and the privileges it has conferred upon them, has hitherto prevented Bombay from having the benefit of free competition in the matter of ice supply, and has practically ensured the failure of any company for making ice by machinery which might be set up in Bombay. If this is an instance of the remarkable administrative ability of the Government, we may well shudder at the possibility of what will happen to Bombay when the whole of the foreshore is placed under the control of the same eminent administrators, and conclude that, after all, nothing possibly can be worse for a community than a Government monopoly. During the last few weeks several attempts have been made to start ice companies in Bombay, but the dread of competition with Tudor and Co., who could undersell them in the market, has kept speculators from coming forward. We had hoped that Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co. would make a plucky attempt to fill up the gap, but they have been so very long in beginning the work after driving other companies out of the field that our hopes of aid from that quarter are sensibly diminished. However, now that matters are so serious, we think that any company which will undertake to give the community an abundant and constant supply of ice may rely upon getting such pledges of support beforehand as would ensure the success of the undertaking. In the meantime, the agents of the Tudor Company, by their blind reliance upon the non-occurrence of "acts of God," and their neglect to take such precautions as would put the public, their customers, to no inconvenience even if one ice-ship did not arrive from America in due time, have succeeded in eliminating from themselves the sympathies and support of the community.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 26TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Venetia, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in Bombay harbour at 12 o'clock last night with the English Mails of the 26th April. She left Aden on the 8th inst. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. Vouillemont.
Mr. P. Scott.
Mr. A. Curjel.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Miss Kingley.
Lieut. Poole.
2nd-Lieut. McDonald.
Dr. and Mrs. Barker and infant.
Mr. Grist.
Mr. McGough.
Mr. Sutton.
Mr. Millard.
Mr. Reed.
Staff Serjeant O'Dea.
Mr. Dwarka.

FROM ADEN.—Major and Mrs. Gambier and child.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

THE Duke of Buccleuch has been elected Chancellor of the University

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENT AND THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

LONDON, MAY 13.

In the House of Commons this evening, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question from the Opposition said the Indian Army was never reckoned in the number of men sanctioned by the Mutiny Act, and that the Indian Expeditionary force was not included in the Mutiny Act of the present year.

In consequence of this answer, the Marquis of Hartington gave notice of a motion in the Commons, that except in India no forces shall be raised and kept by the Crown in time of peace without the previous sanction of Parliament. The said motion is not intended to express an opinion on the policy of the Government.

Sir Stafford Northcote will submit his estimate on the 27th instant, when the Marquis of Hartington will bring forward his motion.

REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.

Her Majesty the Queen held a review to-day at Aldershot, when 16,000 troops of all arms passed before her.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 13.

Count Schouvaloff arrived here to-day from Berlin.

VOLUNTEER FLEET FOR RUSSIA.

The *Official Russian Gazette* makes an appeal to the nation to form a volunteer fleet, and the Grand Duke Alexander has opened the subscription list in its behalf.

REINFORCEMENT OF THE RUSSIANS AT SAN STEFANO.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 14.

The Russian army at San Stefano is being strongly reinforced.

The tension between the Porte and the Russian military authorities respecting the evacuation of the fortresses is increasing.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

ADEN, MAY 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamers Agra, outward bound for Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, and Assyria, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here to-day.

LONDON, MAY 13, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Sarats strong.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras 4 13-16

The Manchester Market has been firm but little doing.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight.. 1-8 7-16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80½

4½ per cent. do. 80½

5 per cent. do. 89½

3 per cent. Consols for Account 96

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 109½

Bar Silver 53½

Arrival—Strathleven.

STEAMER REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, MAY 14, 8-18 A. M.

French Mail steamer Yangtse, from Suez, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 14.

CANNANORE, 4-55 p.m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer max. 92, min. 76; W. B. 79; barometer, 29.82.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind N. W. 5.; thermometer 91-5; barometer; 29-885.

MANGALORE, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind NE. NW.

TUTICORIN. 4-30 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S.; thermometer 91; barometer 29-82.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W. S. W; thermometer 97.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....Is. 8d.		per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..Is. 8 1-16d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...Is. 8¾d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...Is. 8 13-16d.		,,

THE *Times of India* seems to be pursuing its military studies to some purpose. In a map it put forth yesterday for the instruction of its readers, showing the positions round Constantinople, we find, to our amazement that Gallipoli, which we always thought was situated on the Dardanelles, really lies a little to the east of Constantinople, on the northern shore of the Bosphorus!

WE hear by telegraph that the wife of Mr. John Bright, M. P., died on Monday last. Mr. Bright was devotedly attached to his wife, and her loss, coupled with his own failing health, may lead him to take an even less active part than he has lately done in public affairs.

THE *Pioneer*—There has been a court of inquiry at Naini Tal in connection with a quarrel between two officers of the 13th Hussars. The difficulty began at polo. Bad language was exchanged, and one gentleman got so far as to threaten to kick the other. Further discussion between them afterwards led, *horribile dictu*, to the actual delivery of the kick. And to make the situation more frightful, the kickee was the senior officer of the two, though, last of all, the seniority in question was merely a question of a few years' standing, not of any absolute difference in rank, both officers being subalterns.

REPORTS are again prevalent, says the Lahore paper, "that the Ameer of Kabul is massing troops on the frontier of Afghanistan, and is trying to intrigue with the nobles who are hostile to the presence of English troops at Khelat and Quettah, and who disapprove of the Khan's friendliness towards the British Government. These rumours must, of course, be taken with many grains of salt, and we give them with this caution, but no good can be done by burking them."

IT is now officially announced that the long promised Railway Conference will assemble in Calcutta during November next. Delegates from every local Government in India and Burmah will attend, and every railway company. The Chamber of Commerce of the three Presidencies are invited to send representatives as well as the leading merchants, European and native, of the principal towns. In fact, every one having an idea to ventilate in connection with our railway system will be free to air it.

FROM Moulmein we learn that Colonel Duff, the Deputy Commissioner, is on a visit to Thatone to make enquiries relating to the attack made on Mr. Davis, Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Agnew, Superintendent of Police. The account first published of the attack on Mr. Davis was not quite correct. It seems that Mr. Davis, Mr. McCracken, and Mr. Agnew, were sitting in the dining room, when three men armed with dahs were observed approaching them. Mr. Davis got up and struck one of them with a chair, and then made for his room where his arms were kept. He there found other three men, one of whom he disarmed and killed; one of the others was wounded, and the other escaped unhurt. In the meantime, the other three dacoits had disappeared. We believe the wounded man has been arrested.

THE condition of Mysore is now brightening, and if seasonable showers continue to fall, we shall soon hear of distress coming to an end. The report for the week ending the 4th inst. says:—"Rain fell generally throughout the Province during the week, under report, and the ryots have been busy ploughing, whilst sowing of ragi, cholam, &c., has begun in the western districts. In the few taluks where rain has not fallen, the tanks are dry and there is no employment in the fields, and no improvement has occurred. Prices continue to show a tendency to fall. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 791 tons, or 225 tons more than last week. From Bangalore 498 tons were exported to the interior, being 101 tons more than in the week previous. On Civil Relief Works 10,637 persons were employed, or 138 more than in the preceding week. The Public Works Department employed 40,845 labourers, or 1,527 less than last week. The decrease has been very general. In Relief Camps and Hospitals, there were 2,230 inmates, or a decrease of 202. In receipt of the village grain-dole were 8,009 infirm and bed-ridden, compared with 8,346 in the preceding week." The interim report, dated the 11th inst. says, the "weather is showery, and prospects improving."

THE following figures show the total Foreign Trade of British India during the twelve months, 1st April 1877 to 31st March 1878, as compared with the returns for the corresponding twelve months of 1875-76 and 1876-77. The most noticeable feature of the returns is the comparatively small amount of the difference in the last two years between the value of the imports and that of the exports:—

IMPORTS.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise, Private—			
Bengal	17,76,71,746	16,69,38,128	19,38,54,476
Bombay	13,48,10,856	12,74,68,044	14,07,50,938
Sind	34,30,974	32,91,621	39,01,607
Madras	3,88,19,892	3,49,60,720	3,98,61,336
British Burma	1,62,94,014	2,17,00,233	2,21,95,883
Total ...	37,11,26,682	35,36,71,766	39,32,63,220
Ditto, Government Stores.	1,77,89,880	2,07,34,542	2,13,81,821
Total Merchandise	38,89,16,562	37,44,06,308	41,46,45,041
Treasure, Private—			
Bengal	1,08,75,451	2,62,54,665	4,96,13,992
Bombay	3,59,90,576	8,29,81,582	11,15,97,164
Sind	25,926	28,610	9,750
Madras	58,23,517	44,33,604	36,64,109
British Burma	5,61,754	6,82,719	6,49,581
Total.	5,30,07,224	11,43,81,180	17,35,34,596
Ditto, Government	...	17	...
Total Treasure..	5,30,07,224	11,44,81,197	17,35,34,596
Grand Total of Imports.	44,19,23,786	48,87,67,505	58,81,79,637
EXPORTS.			
Merchandise, Private— *(Foreign Goods.)*			
Bengal	10,74,845	14,93,702	15,21,008
Bombay	1,64,62,803	1,79,15,882	1,81,51,416
Sind	1,71,224	1,31,201	1,95,076
Madras	1,68,36,974	1,76,355	2,25,312
British Burma	1,10,230	1,38,387	35,721
Total..	1,83,31,608	2,03,15,627	2,03,98,533
(Indian Produce and Manufactures.)			
Bengal	23,63,95,751	26,44,66,482	31,05,07,132
Bombay	20,01,81,562	20,62,48,065	20,28,92,409
Sind	1,68,36,974	1,63,29,499	1,62,80,497
Madras	7,14,18,778	6,39,06,417	5,51,25,533
British Burma	5,72,30,373	3,93,50,243	4,55,44,448
Total...	56,21,22,438	58,93,00,693	63,13,89,019
Total Foreign and Indian Merchandise exported—			
Bengal	23,74,70,596	26,59,60,184	31,20,88,140
Bombay	21,66,44,365	22,41,63,947	22,09,43,825
Sind	1,70,07,178	1,64,60,787	1,64,84,573
Madras	7,19,31,204	6,45,42,772	5,56,50,845
British Burma	5,73,40,703	3,94,88,630	4,55,80,169
Total..	58,04,54,046	59,06,16,320	65,17,37,552
Ditto, Government Stores.	4,60,900	5,22,592	3,66,150
Total Merchandise..	58,09,14,946	61,01,38,912	65,21,03,702
Treasure, Private—			
Bengal	74,59,428	10,38,308	4 47,096
Bombay	1,07,89,119	3,25,06,758	1,78,10,039
Sind	1,51,706	1,87,950	1,74,625
Madras	27,25,121	55,35,971	29,95,072
British Burma	46,068	1,56,811	1,24,523
Total..	2,11,51,442	3,94,25,798	2,15,51,356
Ditto, Government	8,50,921	8,73,180	5,58,600
Total Treasure...	2,20,02,363	4 02,98,978	2,21,09,956
Grand Total of Exports.	60,29,17,309	65,04,37,890	67,42,13,658
Trade via Suez Canal—			
Imports of Merchandise.			
Private	26,82,45,628	26,13,79,709	29,06,88,638
Government	1,17,85,501	1,00,74,667	1,52,60,711
Import of Treasure—			
Private	2,44,93,249	9,50,71,094	13,15,73,268
Government	...	...	...
Exports of Merchandise.			
Private	21,81,30,627	22,66,11,778	23,36,50,109
Government	2,652	9,004	15,767
Exports of Treasure—			
Private	37,51,008	1,42,86,344	1,26,37,289
Government	461	...	...
Gross Amount of Customs Duty collected, *including Salt.*	4,25,32,394	4,17,09,470	4,47,71,925
Ditto, Inland Duty collected.....	71,30,036	60,50,799	58,47,439

THE *Daily News* of April 15 published the following telegram from its New York correspondent:—"Mrs. Tilton has made a written confession, to be published to-morrow, that the charge of adultery between herself and Mr. Beecher was true." On the following day another telegram appeared as follows:—"Mr. Beecher, who is lecturing in the country, telegraphs to the New York *Tribune*, 'I confront Mrs. Tilton's confession with an explicit and absolute denial.' Mr. Beecher's friends refuse to believe the confession, and attribute it to the influence of Theodore Tilton over a woman who is half insane. There have been rumours for some weeks of a reconciliation between husband and wife."

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal Buildings, Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were—Mr. Mathew, the Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Kirkham.

THE MUNICIPALITY AND THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

The Municipal Commissioner asked that sanction should be given to the taking up of 375 square yards, or theresbouts, at No. 105, Breach Candy Road, (Girgaum) from Luxmeebai, widow of the late Mr. Venayekrao Juggurnath Sunkersett, at Rs. 20 per square yard.

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee thought there was something of an underhand nature about this matter. The place where this land was proposed to be taken up was the narrowest part of the street, and it was proposed to widen it for the benefit of the Tramway Company. He objected to the Municipality paying Rs. 7,500 to benefit the Tramway Company. When the tramway line was laid, it was understood that wherever the street was found to be too narrow, the Tramway Company would pay the cost of widening it.

Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khot said the question had nothing to do with the tramway at all. It was merely a question whether they should adhere to the line which had been laid down ten years before the tramways were heard of.

The Commissioner said the Council should either stick to the lines laid down, or they should not.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy said they had not always adhered to the line.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote asked in what instance they had deviated. He did not think they had ever done so.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thought it was quite open to the Council to decide whether the line should be adhered to in particular cases or not. It had been the practice of the Council to adhere to the lines as far as possible where street ventilation was impeded, but in the present case the house stood back 40 feet from the street. This might be a precedent for spending very large sums of money to benefit the Tramway Company by improving streets which had been spoiled by laying tramway lines down in them. He could not allow the proposition to be passed without uttering the strongest protest in his power.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote said the owner of the property proposed to build a chawl on the ground.

The Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy could not understand a proposal to build a chawl in front of that fine house. He was afraid there must be some underhand arrangement between the Tramway Company and the owners, to make the Municipality pay for the improvement of the street which the laying down of the tramway had rendered necessary.

The Commissioner.—Not at all; the line is single at that point.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy moved that the consideration of the question be deferred till the particulars regarding the tramways, asked for by the Chairman at the last meeting, are supplied by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Mathew seconded the motion.

Mr. Rugoonath Khote proposed, as an amendment, that the land be taken up at Rs. 15 per square yard.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee seconded the amendment.

The first amendment was lost, and Mr. Nanabhoy's motion, that the question be deferred, was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement, viz., 156 square yards, or thereabouts at No. 2, Cumpta-teepoora 15th Street, from Yelloobai, widow of Dewjee Mussjee, at Rs. 5 per square yard; 33-74 square yards or thereabouts, at Sooparee Baug Road, from Mr. Govurdhan Pittawalla, at Rs. 1 per square yard; 1-63 square yards or thereabouts, at No. 70, New Cazee Street, from Hajee Atavolab, at Rs. 10 per square yard.

A letter was read from Mr. Thackersey Mooljee, Managing Director of the New Piece Goods Bazaar Company, dated 9th May 1878, requesting that, if the Town Council do not deem it proper to alter their resolution, dated 19th February last, on the subject of the compensation to be paid for the Company's land at Nos. 30 to 34, Sheik Memon Street, required for improvements, the matter may be referred to arbitration. The Council resolved that they would adhere to their former resolution.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 143-11 for purchase of drawing materials and stationery on account of the Tulsi Water Works, the amount to be debited to the new Government loan of 42 lacs.

The fourth Progress Report of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty was ordered to be circulated and read at the next meeting.

A letter was read from the solicitors on the subject of Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote's proposal to require fresh application to be made to the Council in cases wherein building certificates issued by the Municipality are not acted upon within six months from the date of the sanction to set-backs. The solicitors' opinion was that such a provision might be inserted in the By-laws.

The seal of the Municipal Corporation was affixed to a conveyance from Mr Narayan Ballajee of ground taken up for the improvement of Chunam Kiln Row.

Sanction was given to the expenditure of Rs. 5,000, to be met from the savings in the Municipal Workshops Department, for the reconstruction of the bungalow occupied by Mr. Rowe, Superintendent of Workshops, which was reported to be in a very delapidated condition.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Fazulbhoy Gangjee gave notice that at the next meeting of the Council he will bring forward the following subject:—With reference to the petition to H. H. the Governor by the inhabitants of Byculla, published by the local papers on the 1st March last, relating to the present inadequate structure known as the Byculla Bridge, and the reply of the Under-Secretary to Government, Col. Hancock, dated 9th March (1st.) that there is no agreement between the G. I. P. Railway Company and the Municipal Commissioner, regarding the new bridge? (2nd.) When is the G. I. P. Railway going to build the new bridge, and is it to be re-erected at the sole cost of the Railway Company?

THERE has been a good deal of feeling among people acquainted with the facts, about a heavy mortality that has recently occurred among the children of the 2nd Queen's, lately from England. We hear that, in consequence of measles, it was considered advisable to leave all the children at Deolalee instead of bringing them on with the regiment to Bareilly. The measles would not have mattered, but in consequence of bad food some thirty-five per cent of the children are said to have died in a very short time. The regiment, which consists of very young men for the most part, is altogether in rather a sickly state. The general at Bareilly has sent 120 or 130 of them to Banikhet.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

LOYALTY IN BAHAWULPORE.

THE loyal offer of the Bahawalpore State, to supply the Government with men for foreign service, has already been made public. Appended is a translation of the Nawab of Bahawalpur's letter, addressed to the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; the deputation which presented the letter consisted of Pundit Laiji Pershad, Wazir; Firoz-ud-din, Financial Minister; and Diwan Jittu Mal, Minister and Accountant General:—

"I am always anxious to render services to Government like my predecessors, more especially as I have been brought up under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India. The council and other officials of the State have now held a meeting and made me a representation, which is entirely in accordance with my views. It is to the effect that as the British Government has ordered detachments of its troops to be ready for duty and despatched, some of them to proper posts, the services of a battalion consisting of 500 foot and a troop consisting of 100 horse (regular) may be placed at the disposal of Government. I therefore beg to submit the above proposal for acceptance. The contingent of the State can be produced as soon as the Government acceptance is notified, and another of the same strength can be prepared and produced after a suitable interval."

Proceedings of the Council of the Bahawalpore State, dated 26th April 1878.

We, the members of council and officials of the Bahawalpore State, meet here to-day with the following object:—

Ever since the forefathers of our master, the present Nawab, opened friendly relations with British Government, peace and prosperity have been reigning in the country, while the rulers have derived every kind of support from that Government. It should not be forgotten that the Maharaja Runjeet Singh failed to carry out his designs of invading the Bahawalpore territory, simply on account of the sympathy of the British with that State. The ancestors of the present Nawab rendered service to the Government during the Mooltan and Cabul campaigns, which are still remembered. Now that the Imperial Government has ordered several detachments of its forces to be despatched to several places, in order to ensure and preserve the peace of India, it is the duty of our ruler, the Nawab, who has been brought up under the patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and whose subjects enjoy peace and tranquillity, to come forward for service to Government in a more zealous spirit than that shown by his ancestors. The services of a detachment of Bahawalpore forces should be offered to Government for employment at any place they like. A battalion consisting of 500 foot and a troop of 100 horses (regular) can be furnished at once and a contingent of the same strength can be supplied within a suitable time after obtaining sanction for the same. This proposal is submitted to the Nawab of Bahawalpore, who happens to be at Lahore, for its transmission to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The above mentioned contingent can be despatched to the place where it may be required for service.

THE DEFENCES OF MADRAS.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to place Madras in a sufficient state of defence to resist an attack from sea in the event of war breaking out. The Inspector General of Ordnance has been giving the subject his attention for some time past, and practical shape is now being given to the resolutions arrived at by him. Coolies may be seen on the beach constructing sand-banks for batteries. There are five of such batteries, one at Rayapuram, one near the Light House, Esplanade, one opposite the South Beach Band Stand; the old Clive Battery, being repaired, will furnish the fourth; and the fifth will be Abercrombie's battery re-erected. The batteries will be mounted with 68-pounder rifled guns. The work is being done by famine coolies under the superintendence of Major Ross Thompson, District Engineer, and Captain Maitland, B.S.C. Though the work has only now been begun the sites for the batteries were marked out some days ago, but very few persons knew of what was going on, as the arrangments were made at an hour when people are generally not astir.—*Madras Times.*

THE NEW "VALUE PAYABLE PARCEL POST."

PROTEST OF THE MADRAS TRADES ASSOCIATION TO THE MEASURE.

AT a recent meeting of the members of the Trades Association of Madras, the new "value payable parcel post" regulation, which came into operation on the 1st April last, was discussed; and it was resolved that the chairman of the Trades Association be authorised to prepare the draft of a letter to be submitted for the approval of the members of the Association—to the address of the Director General of Post Offices, Simla, protesting against the measure. We now are informed that the chairman, in accordance with the views expressed by the meeting, has prepared a draft letter, and after detailing at great length the various appointments the Government have nominated themselves to, and denouncing in no measured terms their mercenary actions from time to time, goes on to say that they have, under the rules of the new "value payable parcel post," become virtually "bill collectors" for the Trade of England. Tradesmen in England find it a very difficult matter to obtain agents in India even at a high commission, but, under the present system, the Government have delegated to the Indian Postal authorities, and their subordinates in the mofussil, the duty of agents to the trade for the small commission of two per cent., and this without any risk to the trade, as the parcel is guaranteed to be safely returned (*vide* rules) to the sender free of cost if not paid for by the person to whom it is forwarded. The Madras Trades Association say if the system is confined to India, it is quite unobjectionable, but that the working of the new rules in their present form will simply prove ruinous to the trade of Madras.

WIFE *VS.* HUSBAND.

CALCUTTA POLICE.—MAY 10.

(Before J. G. CHARLES, Esq.)

MRS. AMELIA ANN DECRUZ, charged her husband John DeCruz, with having refused and neglected to maintain her for the past month.

Magistrate to defendant.—Did she leave you or did you leave her?

Defendant.—I left her owing to her wild habits.

Magistrate.—What do you mean by "wild habits?" The expression is very vague, and may be construed in different ways.

Defendant.—Well, your worship, the truth of the matter is, she runs away with every one. (Laughter.)

Magistrate.—In other words you charge her with immorality.

Defendant.—Yes, your worship. She once ran away with a telegraph master, and I have been thrashed by all her admirers for my interference with them. (Laughter.)

Prosecutrix stated that she married the defendant in 1877 in the Moorghihutta Cathedral, and that ever since she had proved constant to him. She challenged him to prove the allegations he had made against her. She could, on the contrary, prove that her husband had acted deceitfully towards her, by seducing a native woman. She produced a letter for the perusal of the Court sent to her by her husband very recently, stating that had she been guilty of what she was charged with, he would not have couched his letters in the manner he did.

Magistrate to defendant.—How came you to write such a letter, if what you allege against your wife be true?

Defendant.—Because, sir, I wanted money.

Neither of the parties having witnesses in Court, his worship adjourned the case for a week to enable them to do so.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN ROSS, C.B., COMMANDING THE EXPEDITION TO MALTA.

(Indian Charivari.)

THE last Expedition that left the shores of India was only on a small scale, and was sent to Perak, and Colonel J. Ross was selected to command it. This small Expedition, however, encountered numerous difficulties from the nature of the country in which it was employed, the difficulties of communication, and the necessity of operating in small detached parties. But Colonel Ross displayed a readiness of resource under those difficulties which stamped him as a man fit for command, as his earlier career had already shown him to be a thorough soldier. General Ross commenced his career as an officer in the Rifle Brigade, and accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, where he was present at the battles of Alma and Inkermann, and generally throughout the siege of Sebastopol, until its final surrender. For his services in this campaign he received a Brevet Majority, the medal with three clasps, the 5th class of the order of the Medjidie and the Turkish medal. He had hardly returned to England before his regiment was ordered to India to assist in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. In this country he was with his regiment in the action of Cawnpore, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow. He was subsequently placed in command of the Camel Corps, with which he was present at the capture of Calpee and during the subsequent campaign in Central India. For his services he was promoted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, a C.B., and a medal with two clasps. After rising to the command of the 4th Battalion of his regiment, Colonel Ross was appointed to the command of the Presidency District in 1875, and has made himself most popular in Calcutta. He has now been selected for the important duty of commanding the Indian Expeditionary Force attached to Malta, and the wisdom of the selection is best proved by the fact that no one has found a word to say against it. Active and energetic himself, General Ross is well calculated to inspire confidence in the native troops, and should they be called upon to take part in the more serious business of war, actual fighting, they will know that they are under the command of an officer who has had experience in many a well-fought field. BUCK.

THE 1835 RUPEE.—A correspondent writes to the *Englishman*—"As some of your readers are evidently in doubt what rupees will cease to be a legal tendir from the 1st of June, it may be well to explain that all silver coins struck under the old regulations, *i. e.*, before the 1st of September 1835, bear inscriptions in the native character. Rupees which bear the sovereign's head, whether that of King William IV. or that of Queen Victoria, are in no way affected by the new law, which gives the special concession given to the railway company merely allows them a month's grace to pay into the Treasury coins which they may have received before the 1st of June."

THE first number of *Light* has appeared in London. It is decidedly more promising than any other of the psychical periodicals. The editor—Robert Buchanan—got first into trouble with the *Examiner* set, and more recently with the *World* and *Truth*, and has been very roundly abused; but for all that, he is a man of great talent, plenty of courage, and, after all said and done, in his controversies he has generally been in the right. One peculiar feature of *Light* is that it has a part called *Belles Lettres*, consisting of original fiction, poetry, &c., which separates from the rest, and may be bought monthly as a magazine. For this division Charles Reade, Trollope, Hardy, Blackmore, Mrs. Riddell, Mrs. Oliphant, &c., have promised to write. The following sentence may give an idea of its tone in another direction:—"*Light* will be written earnestly on earnest men. In the section called 'Religion and Science' it will touch lightly, but reverently, on those great subjects which affect the past and future of human nature; and which, however much we avoid or forget them, are still the only subjects of supreme interest to human beings." If *Light* is well-supplied with the 'belles lettres' all young periodicals require—many—I should think it peculiarly suited for Indian readers.—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

TRUTHFUL JAMES IN INDIA.

Not by Bret Harte.

I.

WHICH I wish to remark,
And declare it quite p'sin,
That for ways that is dark
And tricks that is vain,
Our Aryan brother is equal
To the Mongol Chinee I maintain.

II.

His name was Rambux,
A khansama was he;
And was called "*matbar shuz*,"
Which I do not quite see;
For he play'd it low down on his master
And swindled him frequent and free.

III.

Things was awfully dear
For a very long while,
And his master felt queer
As he looked at his pile;
But Rambux would add up his accounts
With a guileless and innocent smile.

IV.

The brandy, all leaked
In a curious way;
The bacon got "all streaked"
Bit by bit every day;
Rambux the Koran minding, never
Might touch such things, as he would say.

V.

One very fine day
The morning were bright
He went out, to stay
With a friend for the night;
And just mentioned to Rambux the faithful,
As a joke, "I guess *you* won't get tight."

VI.

But his friend was not there
So home he did ride;
And when he were
When for breakfast he cried:
Kambux lay dead drunk in the pantry,
With a loaf and the ham by his side.

VII.

He called for his *thisty*
And fetched a big stick;
Determined, at least, he
Should pay for this trick;
He roused him awake with cold water,
And then—he proceeded to kick!

* * * * * * *

VIII.

The justice sat down
And the case came on quick:
He were charged ten rupees
For the use of that stick;
The money were paid, and old Rambux
He thought he had trumped that 'ere trick.

IX.

"I am so sorry, very;
But Statues are plain.'
Kambux looked so merry,
No longer in pain;
But—he waited just outside kutcherry
And went for that nigger again!

X.

"*Dohai! Kump'ny Bahadr!*"
He let out a yell,
As he rushed back to court
His new woes to tell;
And the Magistrate seemed kind of gravelled
As Rambux at his feet once more fell.

XI.

"One hundred rupees
I shall fine you this time!
You can't do so you please,
Assault is a crime!
You had better be careful in future
The law with your games will not chime."

XII.

"Here's a hundred dib note,
Will that do? down he sits!
He ain't out of the boat
By some very long bits!"
He had for Rambux at the gateway
And gave him particular fits!

XIII.

He broke on his back
His whip—which were new;
And at every crack
He said—which were true,
"I've five thousand rupees in the Bank
And I'll go the whole pile upon *you*!"

XIV.

But Rambux said, "No more
Will I ever complain;
I am awfully sore
And—you'd fetch me again;
I have learnt a very good lesson
At the cost of a good deal of pain."

* * * * * * *

XV.

He got service again;
And, after a while,
Though he never gets drunk,
He adds to his pile,
By charging twice over for everything,
With a guileless and innocent smile.

* * * * * * *

XVI.

Which I once more remark,
And declare it again,
That for ways that are dark
And tricks that are vain,
The heathen Chinee's *not* peculiar;
Which the same I am free to maintain.

—Indian Charivari.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

BACH'S PASSION MUSIC AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

(Daily News.)

THE annual Passion service was held on Tuesday evening, April 16, when portions of Bach's St. Mathew *Passion-Musik* were performed, in accordance with the original purpose of the work, in association with a religious service in celebration of the period of Lent, and with special reference to the approaching solemn anniversary of Good Friday. It is only within recent years that the sublime music of Bach has become widely known in this country, many repetitions of it having now placed it in almost as high estimation here as Handel's Immortal *Messiah*. Of late much has been written about the great works of Bach that comparatively brief reference to it may now suffice. Readers may be reminded that, of his five works so named, only three are now extant—one to the Gospel of St. Mathew, another to that of St. John (both long since published), and, other, a setting of the text from Luke, still remaining in manuscript, and being of doubtful authenticity, although certainly in Bach's handwriting; this being no proof of authorship, as he, like Handel, made copies of the works of other composers as studies in the engraving and publication of music having at that period been comparatively rare. Of the two undoubted settings of the Passion, that to the text of St. Matthew is generally recognised as the finer—in its vastness of conception, grandeur of style, and the elaborate and complex, yet coherent and clear, details of the score, constructed for double choir and two orchestras. Its date cannot be precisely determined, but it is known to have been performed at the Thomas-Kirche, Leipzig (of which Bach was cantor and organist), on the eve of Good Friday, 1729. It was long neglected in Germany, until revived by Mendelssohn, through whose advocacy it was given with a view to aid in procuring funds for the erection of the statue of Bach in front of the Thomas School, Leipzig, where the composer lived for many years, and until his death. At the first hearing of the St. Matthew *Passion Music* in England was due to the late Sir Sterndale Bennett, and took place in 1858, when it was given at St. Martin's Hall by the now extinct (English) Bach Society, conducted by Bennett, who was president of the society. The Prince Consort was greatly interested in the event, and had the performance repeated at Windsor Castle. The music was given again at St. James's Hall in 1862, and then was not heard publicly in this country until 1870, when there was a special performance at Exeter Hall, directed by Mr. Barnby. From that time the St. Matthew *Passion Music* has been frequently repeated, its first hearing in this country, according to the original intention of the work, as part of a church service, having taken place in 1871, at the parish church of St. Anne's, Westminster Abbey in 1871; when, and in the following year, a sermon special to the occasion was preached by the Dean between the two parts into which the music is divided—this being also in accordance with the original purpose of the composition. In subscribing for the services, including the Passion Music, have been held at St. Paul's Cathedral, chiefly promoted by Dr. Stainer, who became organist thereof on the retirement of Mr. (now Sir) John Goss a few years ago. Again, yesterday evening, the sublime music of Bach—with its contrasted expression of human grief, religious faith and hope, and noble fervour—together with the simple dignity and beauty of the grand old Lutheran chorals introduced by Bach (as in some of his church music), with a view to enlist the sympathies and the co-operation in those portions of the German congregations—produced a profound impression on the thousands of worshippers who thronged the cathedral. From the great architectural proportions of the building, its sacred associations, the memory of the illustrious dead lying around, and the solemn religious ceremony appropriate to the season all tended to heighten the effect of the music. The service began with the singing of Luther's 130th Psalm, "De Profundis," and several following prayers led to the opening chorus, "Come, ye daughters, weep with me," one of the finest and most fully-developed movements in the Passion Music. Among other special choral effects in that night's service were those produced by the chorals, "Though all men should forsake thee;" the picturesque (though brief) movement at the words "Have lightnings and thunders," the choral exclamation, "Barabbas!" in answer to the demand for release of a prisoner; and the final psalm of confession and grief." Owing to the great length of the Passion Music some omissions were necessarily made (most of the finest passages, however, having been retained), and, as on previous occasions here, there was no sermon—thus reducing the service within those limits to which English congregations are accustomed.

The arrangements included the engagement of an efficient orchestra led by Mr. Amor, who played the important violin obbligato to the contralto air, "Have mercy upon me, O Lord." The chorus-singing was generally very good, and included the co-operation of choristers from Westminster Abbey, the Temple Church, Lincoln's-inn Chapel, St. George's, Windsor, and other sources, in addition to the fine cathedral coir. Dr. Stainer presided at the organ, Mr. G. C. Martin presided at the organ, and Mr. F. Walker at the pianoforte in occasional accompaniment of recitative passages. The service was intoned by the Rev. J. C. Shuttleworth (minor canon), and the blessing was delivered by the Bishop of London.

THE vexed question of the application of the value-payable system to overland parcels is about to be submitted to the several Chambers of Commerce, the Trades Associations of Madras and Bombay, the Agents of the principal Railways, the Assam Planters' Association, the Association of Coffee Planters, and the Press, for an expression of opinion as to whether the measure proposed would or would not be a boon to the public, especially to Europeans resident in the interior of the country. We cannot understand why the Chambers of Commerce, at any rate, were not asked to pronounce upon the special issue raised by the Calcutta Trades' Association.—*Pioneer.*

BREECHLOADERS AND TACTICS.

ON Friday afternoon (April 12), the United Service Institution was crowded on the occasion of a lecture by Colonel E. Clive, of the Grenadier Guards, on "The Influence of Breechloading Arms on Tactics, and on the Supply of Ammunition in the Field." Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley presided, and among those present were Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Lord Longford, General Sayes, General Sir W. Codrington, General Sir Henry Havelock, M.P., Admiral Selwyn, General Festing, General Jacob, General Salisbury, Sir F. Nicolson, Sir J. Whitworth, Admiral Hamilton, Colonel Alcock, Colonel Morrison, Colonel Crawley, Colonel Crichton, Colonel Moncrieff, Major Moncrieff, &c.

Colonel Clive said he trusted that with another day, given him after Easter, he would supply matter for a worthy discussion by professional officers upon the great questions of the day, whether there should be a large or small tactical unit with the breechloading arm, and what was the best form of attack for infantry. As the basis of the discussion, he fixed these points as of the tactical unit question—that breechloaders have led to independent fighting and more extended tactics, that independent fighting requires a smaller tactical unit than our battalion, and that the most convenient size for a unit is one about 200 strong; and, with reference to the attack formation—that it is unadvisable to elaborate any fixed drill for the attack of battalions of the first line, and that the only instruction relative to the attack, given in peace time, should be that of general principles combined with study and practice on strange and varied ground. He hoped that the evidence he would bring forward in support of these propositions would be sufficiently pertinent to justify him in raising the question. He asked, "What are the essentials of a good fighting formation for us?" "We have," he said, "a large front of fire. Its leaders must be skilled in tactics, in observing, and making the most of the features of the ground, both in order to shelter the men, and also to bring a concentration of fire upon certain points of the enemy's position, and above all, it must be under control—that is, it must admit of being directed from the rear by the Lieutenant-Colonel and the Captains, and the discipline must be good enough to insure orders coming from the rear being obeyed by those in front of the first line, or, as Colonel Home in his *precis* of tactics expresses it—the form

respects of Pope, Addison, Prior, Steel, Gay, and Swift, with that of Fielding, Smollet, Johnson, and Goldsmith, prior to the accession of George III. There is a startling contrast between Johnson signing himself Impransus,' and Swift sending the Lord Treasurer, (Harley) into the House of Commons to call out the Secretary of State (St. John), only to let him know that he (Swift) would not dine with him if he dined late.,

'Yet think what ills the scholar's life assail,
Toil, envy, want, the *garret*, and the jail.'

The first edition of 'The Vanity of Human Wishes' was published in 1749. The disappointment and mortification Johnson underwent from the fallacious patronage of Lord Chesterfield led to the change in the subsequent editions of *garret* for *patron*. 'Such treatment I did not expect, for I never had a patron before.' . . . . 'Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached ground, encumbers him with help?'* When this was written, private patronage had ceased to be munificent or encouraging, and public patronage, that of the general readers and buyers, had not begun to be remunerative. For 'The Vanity of Human Wishes'—which Byron called 'a grand poem, and so true,' which Scott pronounced the finest poem of the century after Pope—the author received 15 guineas.

Mr. Lecky attributes this (obviously transition) state of things to the mis-employment of the resources of the State by Walpole and Newcastle, for political ends, to the entire neglect of the intellectual interests of the country; and he digresses at some length to maintain that ample provision should be made for men of intellectual pursuits, so as to render them independent of popular support.

'The inevitable result of the law of supply and demand, if left without restriction, is either to degrade or destroy both literature and science, or else to throw them exclusively into the hands of those who possess private means of subsistence. This is not a matter of speculation or of controversy, but of fact, and anyone who is even moderately acquainted with literary or scientific biography may abundantly verify it. It is certain that the high forms of literature and science are as a rule unsupporting, that man of extraordinary abilities have spent the most useful and laborious lives in these pursuits without earning the barest competence, that many of the most splendid works of genius and many of the most fruitful and conscientious researches are due to men whose lives were passed between the garret and the sponging house, and who were reduced to a penury sometimes verging upon starvation. Neither Bacon, nor Newton, nor Locke, nor Descartes, nor Gibbon, nor Hume, nor Adam Smith, nor Montesquieu, nor Berkley, nor Butler, nor Coleridge, nor Bentham, nor Mitford, nor Wordsworth, could have made a livelihood by their works, and the same may be said of all, or nearly all, writers on mathematics, metaphysics, political economy, archæology, and physical science in all its branches, as well as of the great majority of the greatest writers in other fields. Very few of those men whose genius has irradiated nations, and whose writings have become the eternal heritage of mankind, obtained from their works the income of a successful village doctor or provincial attorney.'

The question being whether the existing state of things demands a given remedy, we have nothing to do with what may have occurred in a pre-existing state of things. Is it true that the higher forms of literature and science are as a rule unsupporting *now*? Was or is this the experience of Sir Walter Scott, Moore, Southey, Jeffrey, Lockhart, Macaulay, Froude, Lord Lytton, Tennyson, Thackeray, Dickens, George Eliot, Trollope, Owen, Tyndall, Huxley? Or, more correctly speaking, have they not received a fair return for their labours? for, be it observed, if a man only devotes a portion of his time to literature or science, he cannot expect it to be all-sufficing for his support. And this remark is especially applicable to the list of eminent persons which Mr. Lecky cites as quite decisive upon the point. Very few of them sought or expected to make a livelihood by their works. They were more or less independent of authorship. But surely Mr. Lecky will not contend that this was the mainspring of their productive energy, and that, unless they had been independent, their works would never have been produced at all; still less that we ought to select indefinite number of men of promise and give them an independence at starting, in the hope that some of them may turn out Bacons, Newtons Miltons, or Lockes. Yet his argument is not that embryo authors should be stimulated into extraordinary efforts by specific honours and rewards, in addition to the hopes of fame and fortune common to all, but that 'latent genius should be evoked, and directed to the spheres in which it is most fitted to excel,' by liberal endowments in the nature of fellowships and ecclesiastical preferments. These, he says, 'have, as a matter of fact, produced many works of great and sterling value which would never have been written without them.' The sole matter of fact is that Church dignitaries have produced theological works of value; a meagre set-off to the probable amount of power and energy that has vegetated or lain dormant in cathedral stalls and colleges.

Examples tell both ways or every way; for great works have been produced under every variety of circumstance and condition. We must look below the surface, to the ordinary motives that actuate mankind. Even assuming the entire absence of favour and affection, with an exceptional power of discrimination, in the selection of the nominees to the proposed endowments, it is running counter to all we know of human nature to assume that ease, comfort, competence, prosperity, age favourable to intellectual development, assertion and activity. Would the privilege of undisturbed study from youth upwards suffice to produce a philosopher, an historian, or a poet? Would it have produced a Homer, a Milton, a Dante, or a Shakespeare? How, immured in a college could they have collected their materials, or whence have derived their inspiration? Excitement, agitation, the storms and trials of life, varied experience, changes of fortune, alternating hopes and fears, were their congenial atmosphere, their school. If anything can be confidently predicated of the Homeric poems, it is that they were not the product of learned leisure. If Milton wrote in poverty for fame, and Dante poured forth his 'thoughts that breathe and words that burn' under the irresistible impulse of patriotic indignation or personal sense of wrong, Shakespeare certainly dashed off his plays, like a modern playright, with a distinct and well-understood view to the pecuniary results. So did Molière. Dryden notoriously wrote for money. So did Pope. So did Scott. So did Byron, after a short struggle with his pride. So did Wordsworth, although his earnings fell short of his expectations and his own estimate of his deserts. He did not write better by becoming a collector of excise. Johnson invariably avowed that he did not understand any one submitting to intellectual labour except from necessity; and it is quite as certain, as much of what Mr. Lecky calls 'matter of fact,' that if the lexicographer had been appointed to a fellow ship or tutorship, instead of leaving the University without a degree from poverty, he would never have undertaken the 'Dictionary.'

'It is difficult,' says Mr. Lecky, 'to overestimate the amount of evil in the world which has sprung from vices in literature which may be distinctly traced to the circumstances of the author. Had Rousseau been a happy and a prosperous man, the whole history of modern Europe might have been changed.' If Rousseau had been a happy and a prosperous man, he would not have been Rousseau. If Byron had been a moral and domestic man, he would not have written 'Childe Harold' or 'Don Juan,' and it is open to Mr. Lecky to say 'so much the better for the world.' But this is tantamount to saying that the proposed stimulant would act as a moral sedative, and that it would be well to bring all future poems within Piron's category:—

'Il faut que la vertu plusque l'esprit y brille,
La mère en prescrira la lecture à sa fille.'

* Johnson's Letter to Lord Chesterfield,' Feb. 7, 1755.

A DUBIOUS COMPLIMENT.—On my dear Mrs. Th——ckeray, how good of you to come and see me. Mrs. T——, don't mention it, I never expected to find you in such a lovely afternoon.—*Indian Charivari.*

ROBBERY.—We have had several robberies at Jubbulpore recently. Mr. Blackburn, the Senior Military Apothecary, has been robbed of money and jewellery to the extent of Rs. 1,100. The weather being sultry, himself and family slept in the verandahs of the house. The money and jewellery were placed in the upper portion of a travelling sat of drawers; on these drawers were placed a cup tea and a lamp. The thieves only removed the lamp and cup, and then took the upper half of these drawers through the window, by which they entered, and in a neighbouring compound plundered them. The systematic manner this robbery was executed proves that the servants about the house must have some knowledge of this; yet up to going to press we have not heard that the thieves have been captured.—*Railway Service Gazette.*

COOKING STOVES.—The Madras correspondent of the *Englishman* reports the following outline of a lecture on cooking stoves by Major Renny Herbert:—'On Saturday last I attended a popular lecture on cooking stoves fed by mineral oil, given by Major Renny-Herbert, a great authority here on culinary matters. His knowledge of his subject, and his enthusiasm *apropos* of the Acme stove and its singular virtues to Anglo-Indians, could not fail to claim the attention and interest of his hearers. Like Brillat-Savarin, he might say, 'I am inspired by Gasters, the loveliest of the Muses'; but there is little doubt that his remarks were full of good sense and deserved to be remembered. The Acme stove, according to the lecturer, is capable of anything and everything from heating a cup of real Moka *a la Dubellay*, and cooking the finest and lightest omelet ever made, to the preparation of an entire dinner. Thanks to these stoves, the traveller can prepare his own food; they are invaluable in the nursery, the sick-room, district or camp: are clean, neat and ready for use at short notice, and if kept in proper order never fail to give the greatest satisfaction. But having granted all this, I must point out to those who are likely to invest in an Acme stove that they must be prepared to superintend its working and attend to its being kept in order. 'Ramasawmy' objects to detail and abhors cleanliness. Any cooking apparatus, however simple, to which he is unaccustomed, would speedily disappear if entrusted to his tender mercies, and rust and oblivion would be its portion. Ramasawmy, the butler, cannot manage the simplest lock without destroying its usefulness; he can hardly open a tin skilfully, preferring to use the broken blade of a knife to tear it away rather than open it with a sharp instrument entrusted to him for that purpose. The handles of doors, pulleys, bolts, screws, locks of all kinds, padlocks, lamps, and even iron bottles and sauce pans, undergo a process of transformation under his hands. It may be want of skill, thought, or merely dislike of exertion in any shape or form, but the fact remains the same. Let any energetic housekeeper take a list of her possessions occasionally, and she will marvel at the work of destruction which has been carried on under her very eyes. She will find saucepans without lids, kettles without handles, stew pans battered and broken, lamps without shades, and her gridirons bent out of shape and past all recognition. Ramasawmy, the cook, is, as Major Renny-Herbert stated, eminently conservative: that is to say, he clings to his beloved prejudices, and prefers his chatties and other rough cooking materials to the finest kitchen range ever invented. His method of cooking is dirty, lengthy, and inconvenient in the extreme, but he prefers it to any other you could name. But give him an Acme Stove with every fitting and detail necessary to it; show him how easily it works and how cleanly and convenient it is, and such intelligence as he possesses vanishes. He becomes not a man but a monkey: his fingers seem multiplied, and before a month has passed away the Acme stove, unless carefully watched over, lies in a corner of the kitchen, broken, damaged and covered with rust. Useful as it is, its value will only be felt if managed always under the master or mistress's eye, but everyone does not attach sufficient importance to cookery to devote much time to it. There is a French saying, that a man may become a musician or a painter, but must be born a cook. To manage Ramasawmy and an Acme stove combined, a man must not only be born a cook but a philosopher, and should possess not only ability but infinite patience and tact. Still the lecture was impart d really useful information, and the Acme stove ought to be in great request."

LES FOURCHAMBAULT.

PARIS, APRIL 8.

A FIRST performance at the Theatre Francais is always an interesting event, especially when, as happened this evening, the piece was one written by M. Emile Augier. The author of *Gabrielle*, of the *Cigne*, of the *Gendreade Mr. Poirier*, and so many other striking and impressive dramas, has for 30 years stood in the first rank of French playwrigte. Like all writers of his age, he has undergone from time to time the influence of political and social circumstances, and his few failures have been due to these outside influences rather than to impaired talents. The work produced this evening displays a vigour of mind and conception which are a proof of this, for as regards animation, action, and plot, it may be placed alongside his best productions. The exceptionally select audience which witnessed it have given it a warm reception, for it is really with pleasure that one listens to an admirable style serving at the vehicle of lofty sentiment, and the interest of the performance went on increasing without exciting a single movement of uneasiness among the most sensitive auditors. Nevertheless an outline of the piece is not easy. The author has not undertaken any social thesis; he has not brought on the scene any type hitherto unknown or requiring audacity: he has simply selected a social situation, has drawn there from the most dramatic development, and without leading up to any conclusion or moral, he has kept alive the interest of the audience in his characters, in whose emotions and vicissitudes he has made them shares. The piece is thus, above, all natural; it has the defects inseparable from this great excellence, and the attention of the public being kept at full stretch, it is only on subsequent reflection that they discover that the play is not perfect, a thing very natural, seeing that it might be an episode in real life.

The curtain rises on the drawing-room of M. Fourchambault, a rich banker at Havre. He has married a narrow-minded, selfish, and vain woman, who has brought him 800,000f. dowery, and having by virtue of this an unlimited ascendancy over his weak mind, has launched him into an establishment of unduly luxurious style, for the poor Fourchambault, who, as his wife says, is "lacking in boldness," is not one of the bankers of the present day, who unhesitatingly jeopardize other people's fortunes in order to fill their own pockets. They have a son, Leopold, the *fruit sec* of provincial society, making occasional appearances in his father's counting-house, and spending the rest of his time in squandering his money at the club and his youth and feelings elsewhere. Mdlle. Fourchambault, Leopold's sister, is a charming girl, who has a heart in a forgotten corner of her frame, who originally loved a brave and honest youth, Victor Chanmet, but has been persuaded by her mother since his departure for Guiana that marriage is the only career for girls, that the husband is of no consequence, and that the only material thing in the affair is first a fortune and next a title. In marriage, according to Madame Fourchambault, the love of luxury and vanity is the chief thing to be considered, the rest is secondary. Mademoiselle has unsuspectingly adopted these fine maxims, and thinks herself bound to harmonize with them in manner full of assurance.

A change, however, has lately come over the life of the Fourchambaults. Leopold no longer goes to the club, remains almost constantly at home, and neglects his other relatives. The reason of this is that Mdlle. Marie Letellier, a young and handsome Creole from Guadeloupe, has come to live with the family. "Maya," as she is familiarly called, has been suddenly sent from Guadeloupe. A distant connexion has bequeathed her a small farm in France. She has come over to sell it, and at the same time to seek a situation as governess, being warmly recommended to M. Fourchambault by a relative. The Fourchambaults have, therefore, offered her hospitality. Monsieur, weak-minded, but good-hearted, has welcomed her like a daughter, Mademoiselle as a friend, Leopold as a diversion, and Mademe as a means of keeping her son at home. Besides the Fourchambault family, two other persons take an interest in Mdlle. Letellier—M. Bernard, a rich shipowner lately settled at Havre, and his mother. M. Bernard is the architect of his own fortune. At the outbreak of the war of secession he foresaw its long duration, bought a large quantity of cotton, and thereby made a fortune of 2,000,000f. He is blunt, plain, not very young, thoroughly straightforward, and kindly. It is he who has brought over Mdlle. Letellier in one of his ships, and who, after befriending her during the voyage, has introduced her to his mother, for whom he professes the tenderest affection and the warmest admiration, and to whom, indeed, he owes his education, integrity, and fortune, for it is she who, as he says, has been both father and mother to him. This expression is the key to Bernard's situation. He is his mother's son, and has never even known his father's name, his mother having studiously concealed it from him. For 0 years, in fact, the unfortunate woman has been trying to expiate her fault by making a man of her son, by carving out a position for him, and giving him a place in society. Baron Bastiboudois, the prefect of Havre (a Baron whom M. Augier gives a lift in position, for Havre is only a sub-Prefecture) is the only incidental personage of note alongside the leading characters, but one who plays a tolerably important *role*. He is a gentleman more adroit than any financier: one of those supple and flexible people who change opinions in changing Prefectures, and who are ready to go and carry on a Republican policy in the north after having promoted Conservatism in the south. He has obtained Madame Fourchambault's consent to her daughter's marriage with his son, a stupid nobody, whose whole point consists in not appearing on the scene, and who is known only by reputation, which is quite enough.

The characters being thus arranged as they are deduced from the data of the piece, it will be easy to sum up the plot, for the study of these various characters, very carefully brought out in relief, occupies a great place in the play. The Cartier firm of Havre becomes bankrupt. M. Fourchambault is a debtor for £10,000. He goes about the town trying to raise the money, for unless he can do this he is ruined; bankruptcy and dishonour are imminent. His efforts are futile, all to whom he applies refuse assistance, and he returns home in despair, having no resource but his wife, whose dowery, according to a strange provision of the French law, remains intact. She to refuses. She wishes, she says, that her husband had applied to her first of all, but now that the scandal is divulged and the whole town knows it, she ought to preserve her property for her children. This is a pretext for clinging to her money. Strange to say, her son begs her to offer it up, but she still refuses. This entreaty in the mouth of the young scapegrace seems surprising, but the author's design was to show that the surface only was corrupt, and to justify the wind up. Just as Fourchambault is contemplating suicide Bernard appears. He not only brings £10,000, but makes himself the sleeping partner of the house, which is good reputation and energy will soon restore. Whence this resolution? It has resulted from a scene in the previous act, a scene very simple and touching. Bernard's mother, on hearing that Fourchambault is threatened with bankruptcy, says to her son, "Your father—there he is; save him. I have forgiven him; for his father, making capital of an apparent levity in me, had induced him to believe I was unworthy of him, otherwise he would have married me. It was my pride which deterred me from justifying myself. Go and save your father's honour without his knowing your motive, for he is ignorant of my real name and of my being here." Such a commission the son obeys. Meanwhile, however, the town has suddenly learnt the real position of Fourchambault, and Baron Bastiboudois is anxious to break off a match which is now a poor affair. Paying a call for this purpose, he tries to extricate himself from embarrassment. Bernard's intervention takes away the pretext of bankruptcy, and he will at no price acknowledge that the money question influences him. He will seek a more adroit and perfidious reason. He extorts from Madame Fourchambault a confession that she thinks Mdlle. Letellier has been seduced by her son, and that she has winked at this intrigue, then affecting a virtuous indignation he breaks off his son's engagement, "for he cannot form a connection with a family whose mother tolerates such things." All Havre immediately learns the rupture and its cause, and Mdlle. Letellier, struck with shame and indignation, quits the Fourchambault household in an outburst of legitimate passion,—"It is not you who pack me off, I pack myself off."

This situation leads up to the fifth act, certainly one of the most dramatic scenes of the modern stage. Bernard and his mother hear what has happened. They fear Mdlle. Letellier has been crushed by the imputation, and they pity her. "If any body had gone and told your father I was not guilty, if anybody had done me that favour, would you not have blessed him? Well my son be yourself that somebody; give Marie a dowery, and let Leopold marry her." Bernard again obeys. He goes and seeks Leopold, whom he does not find, but who comes to his house. The two sons of Fourchambault meet. Bernard asks what Leopold means to do. "I have done what I was bound to do. I have had a duel with Baron Bastiboudois' son, and have wounded him. All the laughers are on my side. In a fortnight the Prefect will be forced to ask for transfer to another post." "But Mdlle. Letellier?" "Upon my word I can do nothing, I have not seduced her, and owe her no reparation. She is in one of those positions where women are always under suspicion." "But if she had money?" "who will give her any?" "I will." "On what ground?" "On the ground of the fraternal interest I take in her." "All very fine; that happened under the old monarchy, but times have changed. Nobody accepts a woman's dowery from the hand of her brother." Leopold stops him, "You are certainly your grandfather's grandson, a slanderer." At this Leopold strikes Bernard with his glove. Bernard can with difficulty contain himself for a moment, then resuming in a serious and sorrowful tone, "Your grandfather slandered my mother, whom your father had seduced." "Ah yes!" exclaims Leopold, "I know the story of the music-teacher. You are her son, then. But she deceived my father, you are no relation to me." "Yes, I am. It is by my mother's orders I have saved your father, by her I have become his partner, for your father's honour is dear to her, it being the honour of her son's father. There is the proof that she has been slandered, and what proves that I am your brother is my not having knocked you down after the insult you have offered me." Leopold, convinced and trembling, is about to throw himself at Bernard's feet, but the latter, pointing to the mark of the blow on his cheek says "*Efface*," and Leopold throwing himself into his arms, kisses him. It is difficult to depict the emotion produced by this scene and the concluding word. The whole house burst into applause. Leopold agrees to marry Mdlle. Letellier. The latter is sent for and rejoices at the offer, yet refuses it. "I do not like him well enough to marry him," she says, "who will henceforth believe that I have loved him enough to sacrifice my honour?" She will not leave the town, however. Leopold shows Bernard and Mdlle. Letellier that they love each other without knowing it, and Bernard will soon give his mother the long desired satisfaction of seeing him married to a woman worthy of him.

I have sketched the play without noticing many charming details, especially a scene in the fourth act, where Bernard and Mdlle. Letellier, wishing to convince Mdlle. Fourchambault that happiness consists in the union of two hearts, not of two fortunes, unconsciously show each other in a dialogue of short and almost sententious phrases, the profound sympathy existing between them; but I was unwilling to lengthen out the outline of a subtle and careful work which will rank among the healthiest recent productions of the French stage.

Got and Coquelin the elder, the former in the *role* of Bernard, the latter in that of Leopold, achieved one of the most decided and deserved successin my recollection. They are actors of a profound observation, subtlety, and tact only to be found at the Theatre Francais. The first scene in the fifth act showed the high standard they have reached. Barr was full of *bonhomie* and cordiality as Fourchambault, and Thiron was perfect in finesse and tact as the supple and calculating Prefect. The actress scannot be so entirely praised. Mdlle. Ponsin was overwhelmed by the *role* of Madame Fourchambault, which can only be redeemed by much frank gaiety, and which she made somewhat heavy. Mdlle. Apard played Madame Bernard with a certain sameness which made still more exaggerated the low dramatic tone she gave it. She had, however, some fine passages, especially that in which she orders her son to rescue his father. Mdlle. Reichemberg is always charming, but the slightly languid *role* of Mdlle. Fourchambault does not accord with her voice, countenance, or talent. When she says "*Monfrere lui tape sur le ventre*," or "*Maman claque dans sa peau*," the vapourish fashion in which she utters the words makes them doubly shocking and increases the regret that M. Augier has written them. Mdlle. Reichemberg displays moreover in this minor part more talent than it requires. The part is not too good for her, but she to good for it. The greatest success among the female characters was that of Mdlle. Cronzette, who is handsome, moving, impressive, and full of restrained animation, quite catching the spirit of her *role*. She was at once becoming, touching, and proud in the fifth act, and if she only threw a little more vivacity into the aside of the fourth act, where she indulges in mocking laughter on the Baron's attempt to break off the engagement, the *role* of Mdlle. Letellie would be one of her best creations. On the whole, M. Augier's work is the most substantial work produced here for a long time, and will keep the boards long enough to allow all Europe to come and applaud it during the Exhibition.—*Times.*

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